Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1808. [No. 2157.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
SALT.

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.

April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.

OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.

Peter Wise.

April 1. d

NOTICE
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the neeessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14 dt29.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*

It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:

That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *C. C.*

April 14. d29

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES:
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS:
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for milyuse on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

Libby and Carne,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of Whips,
Consisting of
Ladies' and gentlemens' Switches Crops, Carriage Whips, Plain, Buttoned, and Silver-mounted—Also a few dozen Bamboo Canes, which will be sold on moderate terms.

They regularly import every spring & fall.

A general assortment of Hardware, a good assortment of which they have now on hand, together with Bar-Iron and Plough Plates, Blistered, Crawley and German Steel, Wro't and Cut Nails, Wool and Cotton Cards, Pot Metal, &c.

April 27. 3t

New-York Lottery.

YESTERDAY was the tenth day of drawing—the first drawn ticket is a prize of one thousand dollars—the wheel had gained at the close of the ninth day's drawing 9880 dollars: in consequence of which the tickets have risen in value.—The subscriber has a few tickets and shares at *Eight Dollars* during the present week; but will be raised to *Eight Dollars Fifty Cents* on Monday next——A whole ticket, two halves, or four quarters, given in exchange for ten dollar prizes.

Robert Gray.

April 26.

Epaulets, Lace, Swords & Plumes
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
ADAM LYNN,

Who has to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, on King street, in a good situation, and neatly fitted for a store.

April 25 d

SALT.

2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 22, 1808. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plantation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.
Apply to the
PRINTER.

March 10. law2m.

☞ EDUCATION.

JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland.*

Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th of April inst, a NEGRO WOMAN, named

MOLLY:

She is a low stout-made woman, about 23 years of age, has a down look, yellow complexion, had on a homespun mixed habit, white stockings and coarse shoes. She has a husband living with judge Fitzhugh in Alexandria, and it is supposed she is harbored somewhere in town. Whoever takes up and secures her, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Bowen,
Prince William county near Hay-market.

☞ Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring employing or carrying her off.

April 26, d6t.

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
Richmond, February 3, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

Your next objection applies to the last paragraph of the 19th, taken in connection with the 12th article. By your construction of those parts of the treaty, the U S. would be bound to claim redress in favor of Great Britain of her enemies for any acts of hostility which they might commit on her ships of war or merchant vessels, within the additional limit, while she might commit, with impunity like acts of hostility on the ships of war and merchant vessels of her enemies, in case they did not acknowledge it, and against their ships of war in case they did, altho' her own ships of war in both cases would be protected within it. I was decidedly of opinion, and still am, that while those articles secure to the U. States an unconditional advantage, none whatever is stipulated by them in favor of Great-Britain, which must not of necessity be common to her enemies; that her privileges, on the contrary, whatever it may be, must be founded on their consent, follow, and terminate with it.

The 12th article stipulates that Great-Britain shall not stop the vessels of the United States witnin five marine miles of their coast, except for the purpose of examining whether they be American, or those of another power; and that she shall not stop the unarmed vessels of other powers within the same limit, provided they acknowledge it, except to ascertain whether they belong to those who have acknowledged it. The vessels of the powers who do not adopt the regulation are not affected by it. They remain under the ordinary protection of the law of nations which extends to the distance of cannon shot, or three miles from the coast. Beyond that limit the enemies of Great Britain have a right to search and seize her vessels, without being amenable to the United States, and the same right is reserved to her by this article, as if it had not been entered into. Vessels of war are expressly excluded from the advantage of the regulation.

It is the sole object of the 12th article to secure to the United States an accommodation, by extending their jurisdiction on their coast, in what concerns themselves, from three to five miles. The stipulation is unconditional as to them, but conditional as to the other powers, dependent on their acknowledging the same limit.—It is made reciprocal by being extended to the British dominions, northward of the United States, a circumstance which merits attention, as it precludes the idea that any other equivalent was expected or intended to be given for it. It would have been extended to the dominions of Great-Britain, in Europe and elsewhere, had the British commissioners desired it. They declined it, from a fear that it might produce some innovation in the general doctrine of the law of nations on the subject. This is, I think, fairly to be inferred from the instrument itself.

The last paragraph of the 19th article stipulates that neither of the parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor within the jurisdiction described in article 12th, so long as the provisions of the said article shall be in force, by the ships of war of other powers; but in case it should so happen, the party, whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall endeavor to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

If any advantage is given to Great Britain by the arrangement proposed by the 12th article, and this clause of the 19th, to the prejudice of her enemies, or of the U. States, it must be by this clause. She can certainly claim none under the 12th article. This clause consists of two distinct members, of very different import. The first contains a general stipulation, conformable to the law of nations, applicable to all the dominions of both parties, and equally so to their ships of war and merchant vessels. With respect to the latter, however, it is conditional. The second member applies to the arrangement made in the 12th article, and in the sense and spirit of that article is carried into effect in favor of other powers, which can only be done by their consent, then the advantage which is secured to them by it, will accrue likewise to Great-Britain. What is that advantage? Protection to their merchant vessels within the additional two miles, and nothing else. It is obvious that the protection which is stipulated in favor of ships of war is provided for, by the first member of the clause, and not by the second. It cannot be by both, for the distance defined by them is different, it being three miles in one, and five in the other. It is equally obvious, that the stipulation contained in the second member of the clause, relative to the 12th article, is intended to operate in the spirit of that article, and to be made dependent on it. By the terms "nor within the jurisdiction described in article 12th, so long as the provisions of the said article shall be in force," the stipulation contemplated is made conditional. In force, in respect to whom! Not the United States, because it was unconditional to them. It was conditional only with respect to other powers. Other reasons might be given to shew that the arrangement under consideration is not liable to the objection made to it, but I presume that those stated will be satisfactory.

[*To be continued*]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *April* 22.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*, the house resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill in addition to the several acts laying an embargo.

Mr. *D. R Williams*, after some observations going to shew that the embargo ought to be rigidly enforced, and that it was as much the duty of all, however originally disposed towards the measure, to secure its observance, as it would be to prevent a robbery of any sort, stated a circumstance which had occurred in George Town, under our own eyes, and which called for remedy. Application had also been lately made to the custom house officer of a southern port for clearance to New Orleans for a ship said to be laden with 500 hogsheads of New England rum. The collector, being surprized at so large a cargo of such an article, sent an inspector to examine it, and on inspection it was found to be 500 hogsheads of rice instead of rum. Nothing would have been easier than for this vessel to have slipt into New Providence or Havanna, landed its cargo and reloaded with rum, which could be carried into N Orleans, thus committing a double fraud; violating the embargo law, and defrauding the revenue of the duty on the rum thus imported. He therefore offered a new section to the bill, which it would be seen would operate only on such vessels as take licenses.

(This section goes to require every vessel required to take out a license to be loaded under the immediate inspection of the revenue officers)

Mr. *Goldsborough* objected to the section as going to operate a great inconvenience, almost an impossibility to the revenue officers. Some of the districts, for instance the one which he represented, comprising many ports or places of loading to which only one collector belonged; so that it was impossible that he could attend to the loading every vessel required to take a licence under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. *D R. Williams* replied that this objection could not properly be made to the house, but to the secretary of the treasury, whose duty it would be to appoint additional inspectors.

The section was agreed to, ayes 55.

A new section was also added on motion of Mr. *Newton*, supported by Mr. Cutts, to permit vessels with cargoes on board to remove from port to port, and to remain loaded, for the purpose of preserving their produce.

A section was also added for allowing to Indians their usual trade.

Mr. *Newton*, wishing in the times which try men's souls, that the true American & patriot should be distinguished from the unfair trader or British agent, moved a new section directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be published the names of those persons who had violated the embargo laws.

On the suggestion of Mr. *D R. Williams* that this had better be done by resolution, Mr. Newton withdrew the motion.

Several other verbal amendments having been made, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.

Mr. *Goldsborough* moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, in order that the amendments might be printed —negatived, ayes 19.

The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Quincy on the section moved by Mr. D. R. Williams in committee of the whole.

Mr. *D R. Williams* said that the section was such an one as could distress no honest man, and would promote an observance of the laws. It had also an operation which gentlemen from commercial towns should look to; for it went to provide employment for the inspectors who were now almost starving for want of it.

Mr. *Dana* and Mr. *Quincy* objected to the section on the general principle that it threw difficulties into the way unnecessarily; and on account of the distressing operation which this section and the law generally would have on the coasting trade. Mr. Quincy complained also, that the bill could not be understood, from the numerous amendments made to it in committee; and that the operation of each section could not be distinctly seen.

The question was then taken by yeas & nays on concurring with the committee of the whole, and carried, yeas 74, nays 20.

A section authorising the collectors of the United States to detain vessels suspected of an intention to violate the embargo, having been reported by the committee of the whole,

Mr. *Goldsborough* called for the yeas and nays on concurrence with it; which being taken there were yeas 64, nays 25.

FIVE O'CLOCK.

A message from the president of the U. S. was read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

I transmit to both houses of congress a letter from the envoy of his Britannic majesty at this place to the secretary of state, on the subject of certain British claims to lands in the territory of Mississippi, relative to which several acts have been heretofore passed by the legislature.

TH: JEFFERSON.

April 22, 1808.

Mr. *G W. Campbell* moved to refer the papers and documents to the committee on Public lands.

Mr *Rowan* moved to postpone them indefinitely. It was but little worth while to consider claims of this nature, while claims by us of such enormous magnitude against that nation remained unsettled.

The *Speaker* declared a motion for a reference to take precedence.

Mr Blackledge thought that as the communication had been made in the form of civility, it might at least receive the form of a consideration.

Mr Fisk hoped it would not be referred. He had no respect for form in those little cases where they had shewn none in reality in greater claims by us.

Mr. G W. Campbell said this was a claim by individuals, not by the government and he hoped therefore it would be referred.

Mr Newton could not see the difference between a motion for reference and a motion for postponement, for the subject was equally postponed by either course. With respect to individual right, where not the claims of our impressed seamen claims for personal liberty and individual right, and had they ever been listened to?

Mr Dana said that the President of the U. States had transmitted a message recommending the subject to their attention; from respect to the chief magistrate of our own country, therefore it would perhaps be proper to refer it,

Mr Smilie said he would just observe that we had always valued ourselves in doing justice to every nation. That being the case, whatever injury may have been received by us we should act in such a way as to shew that we will allways hear complaints and consider whether they are well founded or not. In justice to the character of the nation it ought to be referred.

Mr Rhea (T.) having called for the reading of the memorial of the claimants to the British minister.

Mr. *Eppes* observed that he understood the memorial only to claim further time, which had in certain cases been already granted. This was an application; whether further time should be given or not, might be enquired into by the house; he did not expect that it would be acted on during the present session.

The message was referred to the committee on public lands.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments made in committee of the whole to the bill supplementary to the several embargo laws.

An amendment being under consideration authorising the collectors, when at any time any collection of certain produce shall be gathered together under suspicious circumstances, to take the same into safe keeping, and Mr. *Pitkin* having called for the yeas and nays, it was passed by yeas and nays, 58 to 36.

Another new section being under consideration for allowing vessels from the southern ports to pass laden northward, without being compelled to reland their cargo, in order to give accommodation as store vessels,

Mr. *D. R. Williams* asked for the yeas and nays on it, because as they were compelled to impose hardships on the people, he wished it to be shewn that they were desirous of giving them every alleviation in their power.

Mr. *Rowan* opposed this amendment because it granted no privilege not already allowed by the embargo laws; and because, if it did, it did not impose the same obligations on the motions of these vessels as they had just done on small craft; he could therefore see no object of it but that it exempted a particular class of vessels from the general duty. He wished to be informed whether these vessels might not be blown off the coast as others were said to be? Certainly they would be much more likely to be so than those compelled to give such heavy bond. As to these additional embargo laws he could not agree with gentlemen in their zealous endeavors to amend them, for every law which passed on the subject, embraced a ground not before touched; every additional law in fact was a new embargo law.

Messrs *D. R. Williams* & *Marion* replied that there were a sort of vessels cut off from sailing by the embargo in the southern ports, whose bottoms would be eaten up and crews become sick in the summer, and therefore they wished to remove to the northern ports to act as store ships. True, that by the present laws these vessels might sail from one port to the other, but were compelled on arrival to reland their cargo before their bonds could be cancelled, which it was now wished to retain on board the ships, to save the expence of storage. The cargo consisting of cotton, and being packed by means of screws it was extremely troublesome to load and reload. These vessels would not be more subject to be *blown off* than others, for they would give the same bonds on removal with this section as without it; the only difference was that they were not compelled to be unladen.

The amendment was concurred in, 88 to 6.

An amendment respecting Indian trade, providing that nothing in these acts shall be construed to prevent transportation by land or inland navigation from the territories of the U. S into those of Great Britain, of furs the property of subjects of Great Britain and by them purchased of the Indians, or from the territories of Britain into the U. S. of property of British subjects imported for the use of the Indians.

This amendment was opposed by Mess. Rowan, Montgomery and Rhea, and supported by Mess. Newton, Dana, Eppes and Campbell. Mr. Rowan called for the yeas and nays on it.

The opponents contended that while such great differences existed between this country and Great Britain it was not well to yield up any commerce to her when she has totally interdicted ours. If it were for the exclusive benefit of the Indians they would not object to it; but it went to admit Great Britain to pursue in our territories a trade of considerable value, and it certainly was the interest of the U. S. to give a clear preference to the American trader. From very good information it was said, that there is now arrested within the territory of the U. S peltry to an immense amount, which by this amendment would be taken out. The British trader was more benefited by this amendment than the Indians could be; for without it, the trade would be diverted in its course from the British to the American trader. In the present situation of affairs to act a benevolent part to either European power was wrong; whatever part other nations pursue we ought to mete out to them the same.

On the other hand it was said by the friends of the provision, that it was not to yield our commerce to Britain, but to permit trade with unoffending tribes of Indians, and would but deprive Great Britain of a powerful weapon which she might possess in the distress of the savages in consequence of our measures. That various tribes of Indians had become habitually dependant on the British provinces for supplies; and a stoppage of them by the U. S. would only have an ill effect upon their dispositions towards us. That if there were any race of human beings who could not be made to understand an embargo system, it was the native Indians of America; in vain then would it be attempted to convince them of the necessity of cutting them off from their supplies. A rejection of this amendment would be in fact tantamount to a declaration of war against them; and, to save a few thousand dollars of trade, we should have to spend millions in an Indian war.

The amendment was agreed to, 60 to 32.

Some further verbal amendments having been made, the bill as amended was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, ayes 38

[*Friday's proceedings to be continued*]

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, April 28.

Flour at St. Croix 40 dollars, and beef and pork very high.
Flour 32 dollars at Trinidad.

Dispatches have been received (says the Wash. Federalist) by government from general Armstrong at Paris. It is said, generally, that they are important, but we have been unable to learn any thing, particularly respecting them.

We are informed (says the Philadelphia Gazette) that a letter has been received by a respectable house in this city, from Bordeaux, by the George, arrived at New York, which states that Bonaparte had actually commenced the seige of Gibraltar, and had declared that he would take the fortress if it cost him 50,000 men.

Arrived at Philadelphia ship Enterprize, Watkins, 82 days from the Isle of France. On the 22d of February off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke French frigate La Caroline from Europe, standing to the eastward, full of men. This may possibly be the frigate that was said to have sailed from France with 200 officers and engineers on board. Captain W. informs, that the French cruizers are very successful, having sent in upwards of 20 English prizes in the course of a few months before his sailing.

RUSSIAN SQUADRON BLOCKADED.

The last accounts received from Gibraltar are said to state that lord Collingwood blockades a Russian squadron of nine sail of the line and several frigates, at Trieste, the commerce of which port is also entirely suspended by the operation. The French and German papers represent this Russian force as consisting of 15 ships of different rates, having on board 6000 men.

In pursuance of a decree issued by the viceroy of Italy, Venice is to be opened as a free port from the first day of April inst.

The English high court of admiralty have condemned the American ship Nonpareil, captain Quimby, and her cargo of sugar, which was taken on board at Havanna, from thence sailed for Baltimore, and cleared out at the latter port for Bordeaux without having landed the cargo.

The French and Spanish army destined for Zealand, according to our last accounts from that quarter, will consist of 20,000 men, who are to be joined in Zealand by a Danish army of 25 or 30,000 men. The united force will then undertake the conquest of Sweden. Every thing indicated the speedy opening of the campaign; the French and Spanish troops being ready to march at a moment's notice, and quarters having been provided for them in the Danish provinces.

A very large Raven alighted on board the American ship Edward, lately arrived at Greenock from Savannah, when 900 miles from land. The captain had its wings clipped, keeps it as a curiosity, and it feeds with the fowls.

EXTRACT

From an ADDRESS to the Citizens of N. Jersey

By the hon JAMES SLOAN,

Representative in Congres from that State.

I shall next proceed to a brief statement of my conduct respecting the caucus held in the senate chamber on the 23d Jan. 1808 in the evening, for the purpose of nominating a president and vice president, to which the republican members were invited by printed notices signed Stephen R. Bradley—as the the number that attended, and the result has been published, it is unnecessary here to insert it; but briefly to observe that many members were dissatisfied both with the time and manner of convening it—many did not go, and some that did declared that Madison was not their choice; but there appearing at that time a prospect of a majority being in his favor, they would vote for him to unite the republican interest——I voted for him of choice, not having then discovered a combination of causes, and effects, connected with his election, which when discovered, I considered in their nature, and tendency, dangerous to the liberty and interest of the United States; and therefore in duty bound, particularly in my present station to oppose. To give my reasons in detail would exceed the bounds of a communication of this nature, and to some, prudence forbids at present unlimitted publicity; but the following query merits attention. Why was the caucus convened before the middle of the session, whereas, similar ones have usually been held as near the close, as the nature of the case would admit? I shall not here charge those members who laid the plan with latent design, or those who attended with improper motives, not doubting that many of them were innocently *taken in, as I was*; but the effect is too obvious to need any comment; that is to say, to foreclose a free investigation of the subject (which had there been and the caucus held near the close of the session, I am convinced the result would not have been in favor of Madison) in the different states, many of whose legislatures were like to continue in session, until the decision of the caucus (erroneously represented as the united opinion of all almost genuine republicans in both houses of congress) could be communicated to them in time to induce a majority of them to declare in favor of a person not their choice (as some members did here) because they had no hopes of success in supporting one that was. I shall conclude this subject by declaring my decided approbation of the conduct of our administration relative to our foreign affairs; as it respects our internal generally; notwithstanding which, I am fully convinced that under existing circumstances the election of George Clinton for our next president, and James Monroe, vice president, will promote the interest of the U. States, and produce a more general union and harmony amongst our citizens than any other candidates proposed, and therefore am in duty bound to support them.

[He then declares, that fixing the seat of government permanently where it is, is founded on fraud, and tends to destroy our liberties, &c. &c. The following is his concluding paragraph.]

I shall conclude with observing, that if I could have reconciled it with my duty as one of your representatives, to have voted for *immense appropriations for the express purpose of forging chains for you and your posterity*; instead of insults, abuses and threats of assassination; I might have passed smoothly along, and enjoyed the smiles of courtly sycophants, and servile dependants upon executive patronage, *and the public treasury*—but in so doing, I must have acted contrary to both the interest and liberty of the people of the U. States in general, and particularly so to my constituents of New Jersey, to whom I am more immediately accountable, and to whom I thus publicly appeal; leaving it to your candor to censure or approbate my conduct—and subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen. *JAMES SLOAN.*

Washington, April 12, 1808.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE imperious voice of duty calls me to address the people. It is time for all reflecting persons to open their eyes, and see their dangerous situation, lest they be cast into the abyss of national destruction. The Embargo has occupied the attention of the public a considerable length of time: It has been canvassed, and its merits have been tried: It is unquestionably one of the dernier resorts of the American government: It is in some respects equal to war. The strongest reasons should justify its adoption. If our government had solemnly protested against the novel and extraordinary doctrines of France, and that protest had met with an ill hearing, they may in some measure vindicate its adoption. If no representation had been made to that effect, then it has violated a duty which it owed to the *sovereign people*. They have wantonly committed a breach of trust, if they neglected to exercise that important prerogative of demanding from a foreign nation the cause of its conduct, and whether it meant to persist in it. They must be destitute of every sentiment of dignity and shame, if they will with silence and hood-winked honor permit a nation to infract its treaty with us, the infraction of which is a declaration of war. The attack by the British ship of war upon the U. States frigate, is acknowledged on all hands to have been the unauthorised act of a British commander. This dispute then, so far as it respects the authority of that act, should rest in quiet. Settle this matter in question, and Great Britain is placed in the situation she was in prior to the rencontre. The French decrees are new and alarming, unknown to the ancient and established laws of nations, the invention of the restless and teeming brain of Bonaparte, aided by his satellites. The violation of a solemn league with the United States forms the strong outline of these haughty and domineering orders. Did not sound policy and the dignity of the U. States require a relaxation of the French maratime decrees, so materially involving our existence as a neutral, and prostrating our national respectability at the feet of this insolent usurper? By our tame acquiescence and servile crouching to these imperious mandates Britain might have considered us a belligerent, ready to assist her common enemy. If she had been devoid of the spirit of amity the door of conciliation would have been closed; but like a magnanimous friend, she indicates a desire to compromise existing differences with the U. S. and preserve peace on equal and honorable terms. Are we then in a state of war with France or not? The French minister Champagny wishes to reverse it and put us into a state of war with G. Britain, although that nation has done nothing which would merit such a measure, & France, whose minister has so shamefully and insultingly dictated to the American government, has committed an act which prima facia is evidence of war. Unmindful of solemn national leagues, by that conduct she has told the U. S. "I violate my compacts with you with impunity: Grovelling and sordid in your national character, you have lost the dignified spirit of your predecessors, and for such pusillanimity and baseness you deserve to be humbled under my yoke." Reverse the fact. If England had infringed a pact between herself and the U. S. what would have been the result? War inevitably. The reason is evident. Guided by some mysterious power, whose dictates possess the force of lightning, we throw the shaft against Britain with one hand, while France is protected by our Ægis with the other. Gallic tyranny and phrenzy have not yet wholly pervaded the minds of the American people, and although the tide of national favor seems to flow in a steady and unerring course towards one point, yet virtue still exists among us. Remember that we fought and bled in the cause of liberty; that we formed a constitution distinguished by its intrinsic excellencies, and that *that* man who would refuse to exert all his energies in its defence, is a disguised traitor. Unless a chonge of measures takes dlace in our government, our liberties are subverted, your rights are gone.

It would be a degradation to any petty state, and above all to the U. S. which is the third power on earth, to suffer the infraction of a treaty so essential to its interests to pass unregarded and to excite a war pulse in the public against an act not possessing the same broad and distinguishing features. The blood of our citizens calls aloud for ample revenge, and the injured freemen of America claim just and suitable atonement. But the infraction of a treaty which guards the dearest rights of men, and nations, and so essentially sacred on account of its importance, requires a resentment which kindles into war, as a measure however painful yet just. If war is resolved upon, and I contend that that power by her conduct has assumed an hostile attitude, let us open the gates of our harbors and permit our vessels to sail unmolested to the seas. Arm your ships against France you have nothing to dread from the contest; examples recent in memory will urge you to vindicate the interests of America, and save her "drowning honor by the locks."

Let the genial influence of commerce again invigorate our country; let our enterprising merchants, from whose sources the coffers of the U. S. are annually replenished, trade were fortune and experience prompt them. If the infraction of the treaty by France, was an hostile act, then the embargo was not the honorable measure of resentment. Because a friend equally feels its effects. Then let us sound the alarm of death to the embargo.—The existence of it may harrass a rival and valiant nation which like a steep rock raises its head to the clouds, while ocean vainly breaks around its base. I hope the spirit of '76 is still awake, and that the latent energies of the American nation can and will be called into action. By a suspension of the embargo, our farmers may then consult their own interests, and ascertain if they would not prefer such a state of things, to the miserable and crippled situation of their country, by crooked policy becoming weak and decayed in its infancy. If the wild politics which have been wafted from Jacobinic France, hath resided at all among us—it is time to expel them.—It is time to entertain more sublime ideas, and uphold such actions which have no tendency to impede the vigorous motions of our political machine. Obsta principiis. Erect a manly front against innovations which like the insect digs thro' the dyke to innundation.—— Future statesmen must retrieve our sinking honor and support that government which if properly conducted, would secure to us the admiration, respect and friendship of every nation on earth. Every American ought to be fired with indignation at the present unexampled calamity of our common country, which, instead of being ruled to confer happiness and honor on the human race, exhibits a spectacle of imbecility, servility and national corruption. That our constitution should go on gloriously, ought to be the first wish of every friend to republican virtue. We should display a caution, lest we be involved in a war which may be brought on by venality, neglect and supineness. If the ear of Americrns is deaf to the voice of honor and reason, the catastrophe will be fatal. JUNIUS.

☞ Saturday next being a muster day in course, the *Volunteer Company* of Alexandria are hereby notified to appear at the Court House square at three o'clock P. M. armed and accoutered. All delinquents will be reported. By order.

WM. F. GRAY, *1st Ser'gt.*

April 28.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

One trunk of WEARING APPAREL, and one trunk of BOOKS, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 28.

Mechanic Relief Society.

The anniversary meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society, will be held at the old Council Chamber, on Monday 2, at 10 o'clock, forenoon. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John Macleod, *Secry.*

April 28. 3t

N. B. *Those of the members who choose to partake of the Anniversary Dinner will please leave their names with the secretary.*

☞ *Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.*

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society aginst fire on buildings in the state of Virginia, held at the capitol on the first of Feb. 1808.

Resolved, That for the greater convenience of the citizens, the following buildings, which have heretofore been only insurable in the office of this society by special contract, with the directors, may hereafter be insured on the following terms, without such special contract to wit—

All tobacco houses, or houses in which tobacco is usually deposited or cured by planters on their farms; all houses in which tobacco is kept in a loose state, in which it is cured or manufactured, for chewing, smoking or snuffing, and all tobacco stemmeries.

If built of brick or stone and covered with tile, slate or metel, at	4 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	5 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick, or two brick of stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	8 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood	10 p. cent.

All houses containing, or in which are generally deposited, flax, hemp, grain in the straw or straw of any kind, hay, or fodder, which shall hereafter be insured shall pay the following premiums.

If built or brick or stone and covered with tile slate or metal	3 p. cent.
If built of brick or stone and covered with wood	4 p. cent.
If one story of stone or brick or two brick or stone gable ends, and the upper story or stories of wood and covered with wood	5 p. cent.
If built of wood and covered with wood	6 p. cent.

All which buildings shall be subject to the same additional premiums, for contiguity as other houses are subject to.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. law2w

AT A MEETING of the *Board of Directors* of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the general office on the 15th of March 1808.

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Directors, that many persons who have heretofore been members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, who have ever been attached to the principles on which it is founded but for causes now no longer existing, had withdrawn from the same, are now desirous of again becoming members thereof.

Resolved, That all such persons still holding buildings which they have heretofore insured in this institution, or the assignees and transferces of such insurance, shall be permitted, and they are hereby authorised to constitute themselves members thereof, upon the following terms, to wit.

That, they shall first pay into the hands of the cashier general, all such quotas and premiums with interest and costs, if any have accrued, as they had not paid at the date of their withdrawal; but which they would have been liable to have paid, had they not withdrawn; and secondly, that they should proceed to revalue their property instantly, cause a declaration of revaluation to be made out and returned to the general office of insurance, and pay the additional premium which may be due, if any; upon a compliance with these conditions, such persons shall be entitled to a new policy, and shall be as completely insured as if they had not withdrawn, or as if they had become members by obtaining a new declaration, and entering as new members thereby.

A True Extract from the Journal,
Teste,

Lewis M. Rivilain,
Clk. B. D.

April 28. law2w

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of arranging the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Rassel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Wants a Situation

As Assistant to an Academy, or Tutor in a private Family,

A single man of steady habits, would have no objection to take charge of a few respectable pupils in a country place.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 14. law2t*

The subscriber will Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,
THE DWELLING HOUSE
On Fairfax, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. Wadsworth. The lot fronts sixty-five feet on Fairfax street, and extends back one hundred and eighteen feet to a ten feet alley.

He will Sell, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. law

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house; the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15.

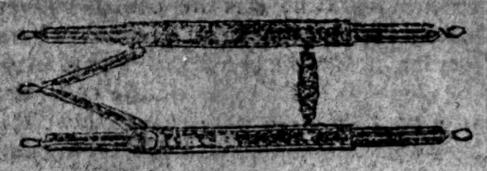
This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,
Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. co4w



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg. and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig FAVORITE, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 11.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5teo12t.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moule Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House and Store*, situate on the corner of King and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE
First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds. April 2.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)